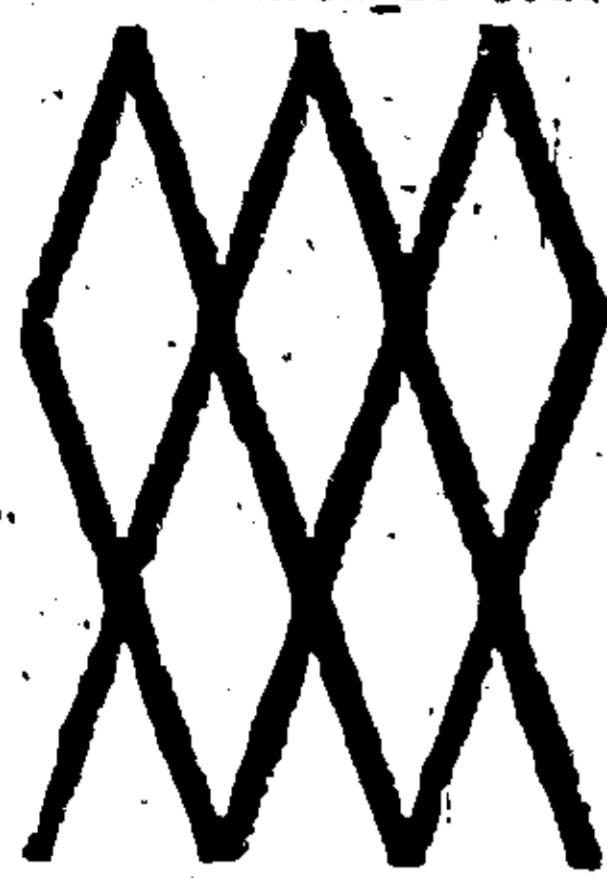


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MILITARY ACTIVITY IN
POMERANIA.

IS AN ARMY BEING
HIDDEN?

The moment you arrive in Pomerania you feel the difference of the atmosphere from Berlin, says a correspondent of a Home paper. Quite a different political language is spoken—the same phrases and formulas that you find used in Hungary to-day, the same ignorance of all the political conditions save those of loyalty to the throne and State, age-long tradition and respect for authority, the same ignorance of all economic needs save those of landowners, the same intolerance and hatred for democratic ideas, and the same savage denunciation of them as of Bolshevism. Pomerania, as the holy place of Prussian militarist monachism, is unchangeable, yet it is only a couple of hours' railway run from Berlin, in its eyes "a sink of Bolshevism and corruption," and Pomerania is armed to the teeth.

A couple of days ago the Inter-Allied Commission encountered quite by chance a park of 200 field guns on the waterside in the inner harbour. They had been lying there three weeks, and seem to have been destined for shipment to Königsberg (East Prussia). No proper explanation as yet is forthcoming, but the guns are said to have been sent from Magdeburg.

Another illustration of this underground movement may be given. In the last few days the last of the Baltic troops in the big barracks that are the feature of this town and neighbourhood have been demobilised. Railmen tell me that these men, all first-class soldiers, have been drafted off in batches to neighbouring big estates. The town is full of stories, quite uncheckable, of great numbers of troops thus quartered on estates, of vast numbers of rifles, machine-guns, ammunition by the way, not guns or aeroplanes secreted in even churches, and of an intricate field telephone system over the wide countryside to facilitate mobilisation.

Quite recently my attention, as an obvious Englishman, was drawn in the street to a motor-lorry, laden with machine-gun parts and to another packed high with brand-new uniforms. "Where are they going?" exclaimed a workman, still in his worn-out field grey tunic, to me excitedly. Others pointed to the magnificent unfinished garrison church, which they declared was a magazine of military equipment.

What truth there is in all this it is impossible to say or to discover. The Inter-Allied Mission here is too understaffed to control Pomerania, and in any case it cannot employ espionage, but must work with and through German authorities. However well staffed and thoroughgoing it might be, it is beyond its power to conduct an effective search through these broad lands, villages, outlying mansions, woods, intersected everywhere by light railways and telephones.

Of designs for a war of aggression, of course, there is not the least probability. Of designs for a politico-militarist Putsch, even, there is very little evidence. Reactionaries here are quite ready to admit an unexpected amount in conversation, but they insist that their aim is purely defensive, "defence against Bolshevism." Wrongheaded and dangerous as their ideas are, they are quite sincerely held and not insincerely expressed, and to understand them you require to understand in the historic sense, in light of conjures of tradition and training, the full ideology contained in the two words "Junkerschm" and "Militarism."

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(Continued on pages 7 and 8.)

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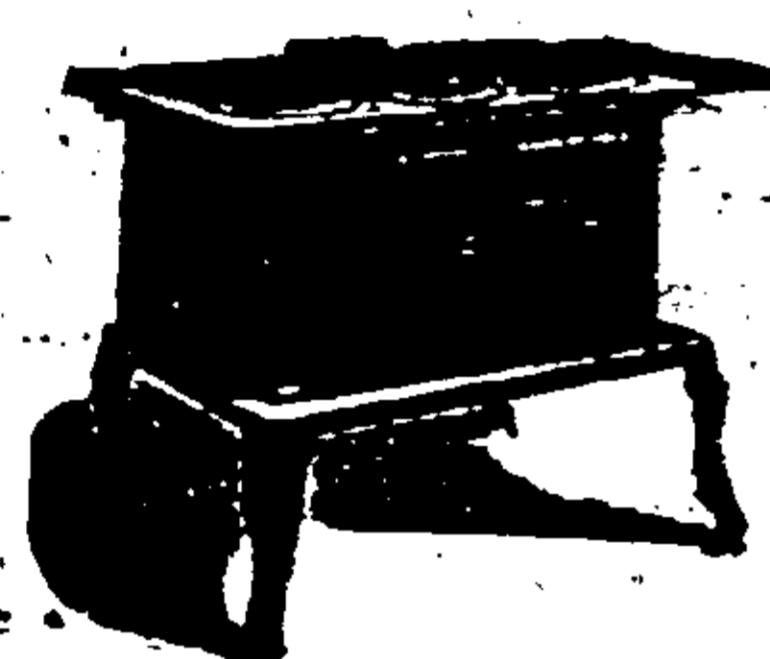
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EVERYTHING TO BE CLEARED AT MUCH
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 11)

REVOLUTION IN MOSCOW.

Tokio, June 10.
A newspaper learns that Moscow has wirelessed to Vladivostok that a counter-revolution has occurred in Russia, that Trotsky has been murdered, Lenin has fled and General Brusiloff has formed a new government. (The foregoing item of news was published in Hongkong by the "Bulletin" on Friday.)

London, June 14.
The report of revolution in Moscow is discredited here. It is pointed out that similar reports are frequent and have proved to be unfounded. Official circles in Paris are ignorant of the matter but it is stated that since the 11th inst. the French wireless stations have received only incomprehensible messages from Moscow.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF EGYPTIAN PREMIER

Tairo, June 12.
An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Premier with a bomb this morning.

The Premier was motoring to his office when a powerful bomb was hurled at the car wounding the chauffeur and two passersby. The assailant fled pursued by a policeman who continued the pursuit though twice wounded by the assailant's automatic pistol. The assailant took refuge in a house where he was arrested. The Premier was somewhat shaken but carried on his duties. He described his escape as due to the direct intervention of Providence.

THE EMPIRE.

London, June 12.
Speaking at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, Earl Selborne urged a lesson of the war was the necessity for settling plans of mutual and imperial defence beforehand. The ideal of the League of Nations could only be maintained if behind it was a British Empire determined to make it good and organised for the purpose. It was for each part of the Empire to settle for itself the manner and nature of its defence which should then be co-ordinated.

Lord Jellicoe, responding, said he found in the Dominions a great realisation of the fact that seapower was all in all to the British Empire. The use of the sea depended on the strength of the mercantile marine whose deeds in the war would never be forgotten. He urged the necessity for organising the naval defence of the Empire in which the views of all parts of the Empire must be consulted and be hoped that in the discussions which would take place in the near future no parochialism would be displayed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, June 14.
The Council of the League of Nations met at St. James' Palace this afternoon to consider "inter alia" the situation created by the Bolshevik invasion of Persia. Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general, and Lord Curzon represented Britain; de Fleurieu, France, and Prince Firouz, Persia; there were also representatives from Spain, Belgium, Japan, Italy, and Greece present. Doctor Nansen, who is charged with the repatriation of Allied prisoners in Siberia, was present in an advisory capacity.

Replying to Sir Harry Brittan, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the British Government had contributed £22,000 to the funds of the League of Nations last financial year. The Government had no information with regard to the amount subscribed or guaranteed by other nations.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

London, June 14.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Charles Palmer, Mr. Lloyd George said a definite date had not yet been fixed for the Spa Conference pending the constitution of the new German Government but it would probably be early in July.

LAWN TENNIS.

Arnhem, June 12.
In the Davis Cup doubles van Lennep and Dierckx beat Winslow and Raymond. 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

PROFITEERING CHARGE FAILS.

New York, June 11.
The Federal Court has dismissed the charge of profiteering against the American Woolen Company brought by the Attorney-General, the Court sustaining the objection raised on behalf of the defendants that woolen goods did not constitute wearing apparel the head under which the charge was brought.

NEW-AMERICAN BONDS.

Washington, June 11.
The Treasury is considering the issue of 5% and 6 per cent. Indebtedness Bonds of the amount of \$400,000,000.

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTICES

CHILD ADOPTION.
STATUTORY & PUBLIC CONTROL.

The report of the Select Committee appointed by a conference held last November to discuss the question of child adoption was issued recently by the Associated Societies for the Care and Maintenance of Infants. The Committee was presided over by the late Duchess of Bedford, and included representatives of the London County Council and various organisations of a national and local character.

The Committee state that the maintenance of natural ties and family life is essential to the well-being of the community, and that the adoption of children should be practised only in exceptional cases in which the separation of mother and child is virtually inevitable.

"No system of adoption," the Committee continued, "can in any appreciable degree diminish the number of illegitimate children to be dealt with, because very many of these children are unsuitable for adoption. In view of the disappointment that naturally follows the rejection of an application for adoption, the applicants may become a prey to unscrupulous persons who may offer to arrange adoptions with evil intentions.

"The adoption of a child is such a serious step that it should be regulated by statute. The relative rights and liabilities of the parties to the transaction and of the adopted child should be defined, and all adoptions should require the sanction of some judicial authority and be officially recorded.

"The formation of voluntary associations for promoting or effecting adoptions is undesirable, for the reason (amongst others) that their existence tends to encourage young mothers to part lightly with their children before their maternal feelings have been fully developed, and to increase immorality by fostering a sense of irresponsibility in the parents of illegitimate children. If and so long as such voluntary associations continue their activities they should be officially registered, and should be made subject to some form of public control."

The Committee also resolved that the Home Secretary be asked to receive a deputation urging him to introduce legislation in accordance with their conclusions.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

A DANISH PROPOSAL.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen learns that the Russian Trade Delegation has so far received no reply to the communication it addressed on April 21 to the San Remo Conference, in which the delegation urged the necessity of negotiations for the establishment of formal agreement with the Allied Governments for the removal of obstacles to the resumption of trade with Russia, and requested that as the negotiations cannot be conducted in London, owing to the British Government's refusal to allow M. Litvinoff to enter Britain, another place, Allied or neutral, should be chosen.

Furthermore, inquiries in British official quarters here have failed to reveal any change in the deadlock brought about by the dispute over M. Litvinoff which is unaffected by the International Business Men's Conference, which a Danish committee is trying to arrange in Copenhagen. A Danish representative has already gone to London with the text of an agreement concluded with the Russians, and will try to secure the attendance of British business men at the Conference for the purpose of establishing a banking or clearing house, with international capital, to finance trade with Russia, who would herself provide 25 per cent. of the cost of her purchases in gold, getting credit for the remaining 75 per cent.

For obvious reasons the Dames are anxious to get Allied co-operation in their plans, and so to assure Copenhagen a prominent share in the Russian trade, but in any case it is apparent that no such schemes or conferences can take the place of the long-delayed negotiations between Russian and Allied representatives for the formal raising of the blockade. Nevertheless, goods are already reaching Russia via an Estonian port against payment in gold.

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SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky. The VAT was started in 1831 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and the Whisky has been known as Old VAT No. 4 ever since.

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"THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."
"OUTCAST."

at 9.15
at 9.15
at 9.15

Plans at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices: Season Tickets ... \$9.00
of Reserved Seats ... 4.00
admission Unreserved Seats ... 2.00

THE ARABS AND THE CALIPHATE.

SULTAN'S CLAIMS DENIED.
The Times correspondent writes from Cairo, on April 28, as follows:

Yesterday I had the following highly interesting conversation with the Emir Abdullah, brother of the Emir Feisal —

Talking of the future of the Hedjaz and the rest of the Arab countries, he pointed out that the signal for the revolt against the Turks and the first real bid for independence was made by the Hedjaz, which, thanks to the support given by the British Government, succeeded in wresting the Holy Places of Islam from the Turkish yoke, and in giving the necessary impetus to the population of Jezirat-el-Arab—that is, Syria and Mesopotamia, and the Arabian peninsula—in their claim for independence.

As a result, the Hedjaz should really be looked to by the peoples in question as their head.

THE SULTAN'S CLAIMS.
To-day, however, unfortunately there was a tendency to disregard the Hedjaz, owing to its relative commercial and economic insignificance, and for each of the entities forming the Jezirat-el-Arab to want to stand by itself.

In his opinion, a detached condition was a mistake. The population of Syria was, it is true, made up of elements professing different faiths, but the Moslem element is numerically predominant, and while the whole population might not accept it immediately, there was every prospect that it would eventually accept Arab domination.

Indeed, there was no reason why each entity should not be internally independent and be left to work out its own particular form of government, but for the purposes of mutual protection and because all have so much in common, socially, economically, and linguistically, they should form a confederation of Arab States, which might in time become the much-dreamed-of Arab Empire.

It was not true that his father, the King of the Hedjaz, sought to obtain for himself the direction of the confederation. On the contrary, he was quite prepared that the various States should elect their own head. Whether this head was in Baghdad, Damascus, the Nejd, or Mecca did not matter much, in his opinion. The important point was that these States should be linked together in a confederation.

THE FOUR QUALIFICATIONS.

This naturally led up to the subject of the Caliphate, which the Emir said, was the crux of the whole situation. At present he considered that there was no Caliph. Four conditions qualifying for the Caliphate were that the holder should be of the family of the Koreish, should be in possession of the Holy Place, should hold the Abwab-el-Haramain, that is, Damascus and the routes from Mesopotamia to the Holy Places—and should have adequate temporal power to maintain his position.

Whether Turkey remained at Constantinople or not mattered little, for the Sultan to-day did not possess even one of the four necessary qualifications. The Caliphate had been held by him because it had been wrested from the descendants of the Prophet by the Turks by the power of the sword. This was contrary to Moslem traditions, in fact, it ran counter to the precepts of the Prophet. The Emir recalled that there were two distinct parties amongst Mahomet's followers—the Muhajireen, that is, the members of his own tribe who accompanied him in his flight, and the Ansar, who are the inhabitants of Medina who had first been converted to his flag and fought for him.

After his death Ansar claimed to be entitled to choose a Caliph because they had gained it by right of the "power of the sword," but the general decision of the people was that the sword did not confer this right, but that the succession should remain with the Koreish, and accordingly Abu Bakr, who was of that family and the father of Mahomet's wife, became the first Caliph or "successor."

That, furthermore, the Caliph must be a member of the Koreish was confirmed by the existence of a Hadith (authoritative traditional interpretation of the law) of Mahomet to the effect that "the Caliphate must remain in the Koreish family as long as there are two members still living." The Emir's opinion therefore was that it was for the Moslems to select as Caliph that member of the Koreish who in addition had at least the qualifications of possessing the Holy Places (Mecca and Medina) and adequate temporal power.

THE SULTAN'S CLAIMS.

When reminded of the recent visit to England of the Indian Caliphate delegation, details of which he said he had read in *The Times*, Emir Abdullah considered that in insisting on the retention of the Caliphate by the Sultan of Turkey they should have insisted that Great Britain should return to him his temporal power, which was only one of the essential qualifications by virtue of which he had previously asserted his claim to be considered Caliph. They might, if they liked, still look upon the Sultan of Turkey as Caliph, but he pointed out that it was not until after Abdul Hamid had been for some time on the Throne that the prayers offered in any of the mosques referred to him as Caliph.

In his opinion the Arab world, which was the more numerous section of the Moslem community, would never consent, especially now, when he had lost his temporal power and the possession of the Holy Places and of the Abwab-el-Haramain, to recognize the Sultan of Turkey, even if he remained at Constantinople as Caliph. The reason why the competence of the Sultan to hold the Caliphate was not questioned before in this public manner was purely and simply that those who now professed had been under the Turkish yoke and dared not raise their voices. To-day the situation was completely changed, and the people concerned no longer laboured under the disability, and now asked that the question should be decided according to the principles laid down from the earliest days of the Moslem era according to the words of the Prophet.

ABDULLAH'S POLITICAL GIFTS.
The Emir, it should be pointed out, is the second son of the King of the Hedjaz, whose eastern Army led the victorious campaign of the Arabs against Turkey. He is about 40 years of age, of medium height and easy carriage, a pleasing presence, and a trim brown beard.

He was educated at Constantinople, where he and his father were kept virtually as prisoners until the Constitution was declared and his father became Emir of Mecca in 1903. Abdullah sat as Deputy for Mecca in the Ottoman Parliament, and has been generally recognized as a man of keen intellect, wide culture, and high intelligence. He certainly impresses one as a man of considerable ability. His qualifications in this respect have marked him from the outset to be his father's right-hand man, for which reason his views certainly merit consideration.

Throughout the interview, which I have endeavoured to reproduce in his own words, the

AUSTRIAN FLOUR FOR ENGLAND.

VIENNA DELEGATION IN LONDON.

With a view to stimulating trade between this country and Austria a second party of representatives of Austrian manufacturers arrived in London recently. The first party came to England in February and was extremely gratified by what it was able to accomplish. The present party is larger, consisting of 34 in all. These include two women, interested in dresses, blouses, and other fashion goods. Dr. Pistor, secretary of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, who headed the last delegation, is again in charge of the party, the members of which are entirely drawn from Vienna. Most of them had business connections here before the war.

In conversation with representative of *The Times*, Dr. Pistor emphasized the fact that the financial proceeds of the visit would be entirely devoted to the purchase of those raw materials of which Austrian manufacturers stand chiefly in need, such as textiles and leather. It was not intended that these things should be used for the manufacture of articles for export to England, but to supply the wants of Australia itself and to re-establish the shipping trade with South Africa and South America.

Frozen meat and lard are other commodities in which it is hoped to do business. The party brought with them 20 car loads of samples valued at £60,000, as compared with two car loads on the last visit, and, basing their policy on their experience on that occasion, instead of bringing mainly luxury goods they have confined themselves largely to such things as electrical machinery, scientific instruments, and various kinds of furniture, of which there is a lack in this country. Premises for the exhibition of the goods have been secured at 47 and 48 Berners-street, and the heavier goods will be shown at Douglas Wharf, Putney.

Speaking of the industrial situation in Austria, Dr. Pistor said there were some indications that it was beginning to improve. The workmen's and manufacturers' associations were working more closely together, and the production of goods was increasing. The lack of coal was the chief difficulty in the way of development, and he hoped that through the good offices of Sir W. Goodwin the situation in that respect would be gradually improved.

Another scheme for developing trade with Austria is projected by Mr. de Lysle, who has had a good deal to do with the business side of the Austrian visits. He is organizing a company with a capital of a million to take over Austrian factories of various kinds, and to introduce British methods and labour in them. Development of the shipping on the Austrian rivers with concrete ships, one part of the scheme which also includes the export of Austrian flour, the supply of which was to this country for the manufacture of the daintiest kinds of cakes has been stopped since the beginning of the war.

Emir spoke with calm dignity, moderation, and conviction, and the fact upon which he seemed to desire to lay stress was that in talking of an Arab confederation and of the Caliphate his aims were wholly altruistic, in that what he wanted to see was an United Arab nation under an Arabian Caliph, who would be elected in accordance with traditions, but he realized that the possession of temporal power was probably in these days the most important of the four conditions.

at 9.15
at 9.15
at 9.15

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of Reserved Seats ... 4.00
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HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Extra Gymkhana Meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 19th. June 1920 commencing at 4 p.m.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th.—TEA DANSANT FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19th.—TEA DANSANT FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20th.—Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon.

FLYING SUNDAY, JUNE 20th.—(Weather permitting)

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1920.

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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

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Consumption per day ... 1,000 1,000
Consumption per hour ... 44 44
Consumption per minute ... 1.47 1.47
Constant supply ... 12,000 12,000
Water in reservoirs ... 12,000 12,000

Water in tanks ... 12,000 12,000

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CONSTECD

Announcement of New China Office

In order to give customers in the Orient quick, convenient, and dependable service, we have opened a new branch office at Nantung Building, 22 Kukang Road, Shanghai.

This office is in charge of Gilbert L. Robinson, who comes to Shanghai with an intimate knowledge of manufacturing conditions, and every facility of leading American Steel Manufacturers for assisting users of all iron and steel products.

As our Member Companies' annualized producing capacity is in excess of 12,000,000 tons annually we are in position to handle the largest requirements as well as to quote fair prices.

Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, particulars as to size, weight, packing, country of destination, etc., and purposes for which the materials are required.

Consolidated Steel Corporation

SOLE EXPORTER OF THE COMMERCIAL

PRODUCTS OF

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL CO.
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BRANCH OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN
San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; Montreal and
Toronto; St. John's, Newfoundland; Mexico City, Havana;
Managua, Bogota, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Lima;
Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile; Copenhagen, Christiania;
Barcelona, Milan, Jaffna, Colombo, Calcutta, Shanghai, Sydney;
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THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

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THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND

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LABOUR HOUSING BILL.

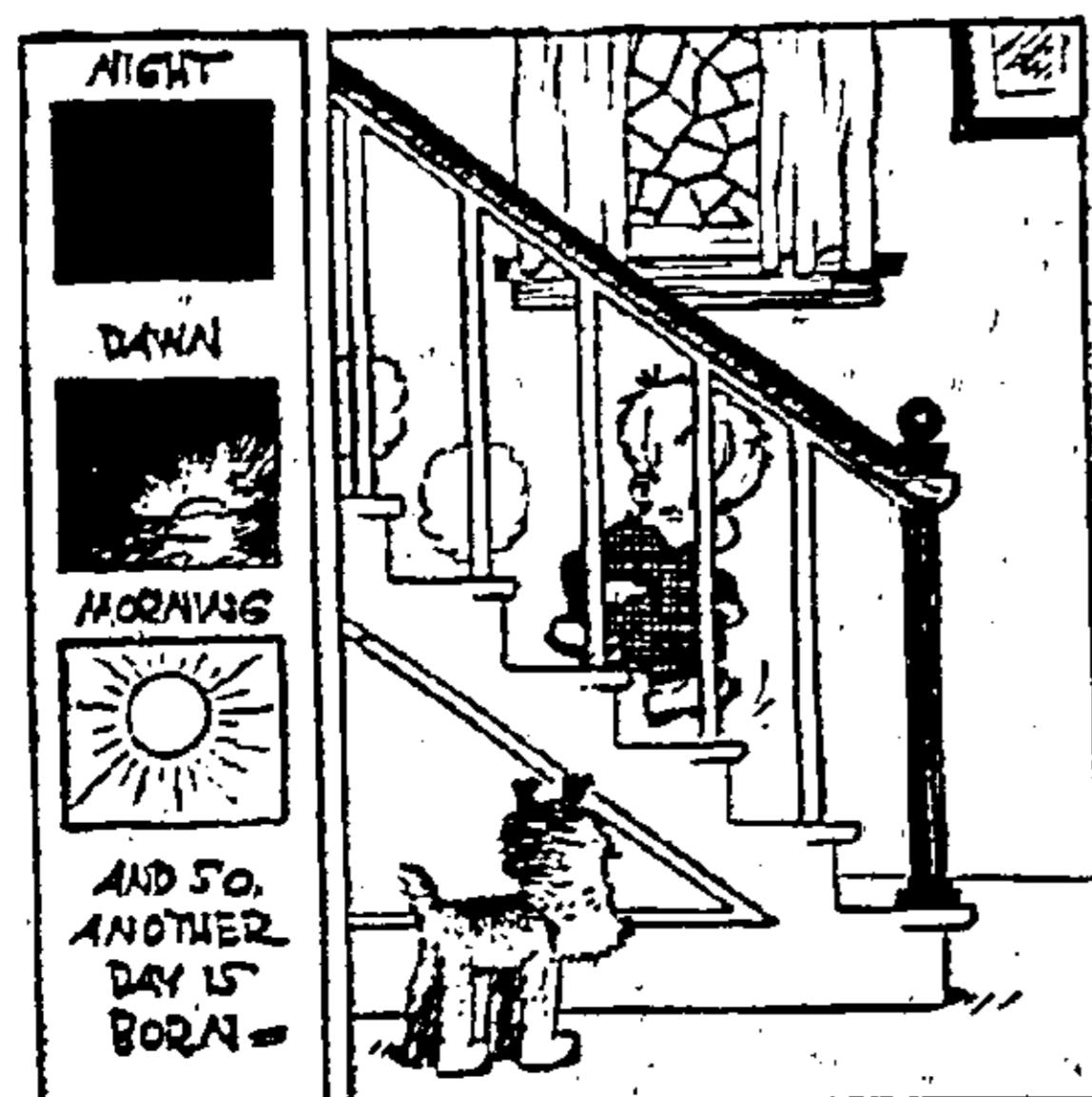
RAISING THE GENERAL STANDARD.

The text of the Housing Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Tyson Wilson and supported by Mr. John Davison, Mr. Myers, Mr. Charles Edwards, Mr. Thomas Shaw, and Mr. Tootill, was issued recently. Its general object is to provide one state with respect to the housing of the working classes in England and Wales. The Bill proposes among other things:

- To subject the administration of local authorities to stricter supervision and control, and to strengthen the hands of the medical officers of health.
- To extend the cases in which there are to be implied conditions as to the reasonable fitness of premises for habitation in all respects.
- To enable regulations to be made by the Minister of Health with respect to the sleeping (and other) accommodation to be supplied for domestic servants and shop assistants.
- To provide for the proper accommodation of workmen away from their homes.

- To prevent the unfair sale of premises which are unfit for habitation.
- To prevent the raising of rents under certain circumstances, and to render rent irrecoverable in certain cases.
- To restrict the issue of evictions orders.
- To raise the general standard of housing by requiring that all new houses shall come up to a certain standard, and that the standard and condition of existing houses shall be taken into consideration by local authorities in connexion with periodical housing schemes.
- To enable regulations to be made by the Minister of Health with respect to the sleeping (and other) accommodation to be supplied for domestic servants and shop assistants.
- To provide for the proper accommodation of workmen away from their homes.

"FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Continued from Page 2)

BRITISH COAL INDUSTRY.

London, June 12.
The "Daily Telegraph" says the Government Coal Bill is completed, and will be introduced in the House of Commons next week. It provides for the establishment of a Mines Department of the Board of Trade headed by a Secretary of Mines who will be supported by an Advisory Committee composed of coalowners, miners and others concerned and including doctors, while subordinate committees will be appointed for each pit.

THE FOOD SITUATION.

London, June 12.
The "Daily Telegraph's" agricultural correspondent forecasts that a European bread shortage in 1921 is unjustified by the facts. He points out that recent reports from America and Canada are more encouraging than a month ago and he believes that American exports equal those of recent years. The winter-sown crops of Britain, Austria, Belgium and Egypt are progressing and the writer hopes that some Indian wheat will also be available.

GASWORKERS ON STRIKE.

Melbourne, June 12.
The gasworkers have struck and the supply is the lowest. The electricians threaten to strike to-morrow, stopping light and power supplies.

PARLIAMENT BUSY.

London, June 14.
Mr. Bonar Law announced an Autumn session was inevitable.

AMERICAN CUP.

New York, June 11.
The Vanitie defeated the Resolute a second time in a 30 mile trial by 23 seconds.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Berlin, June 11.
Prior to embarking for Japan, Herr Solz, interviewed, said he believed he would be able to establish most useful relations with Japan with which Germany had no conflict of interests, now that Shantung was eliminated. Herr Solz's fellow-passengers included seven German missionaries and a number of traders.

NEW PLEAS FOR PEACE.

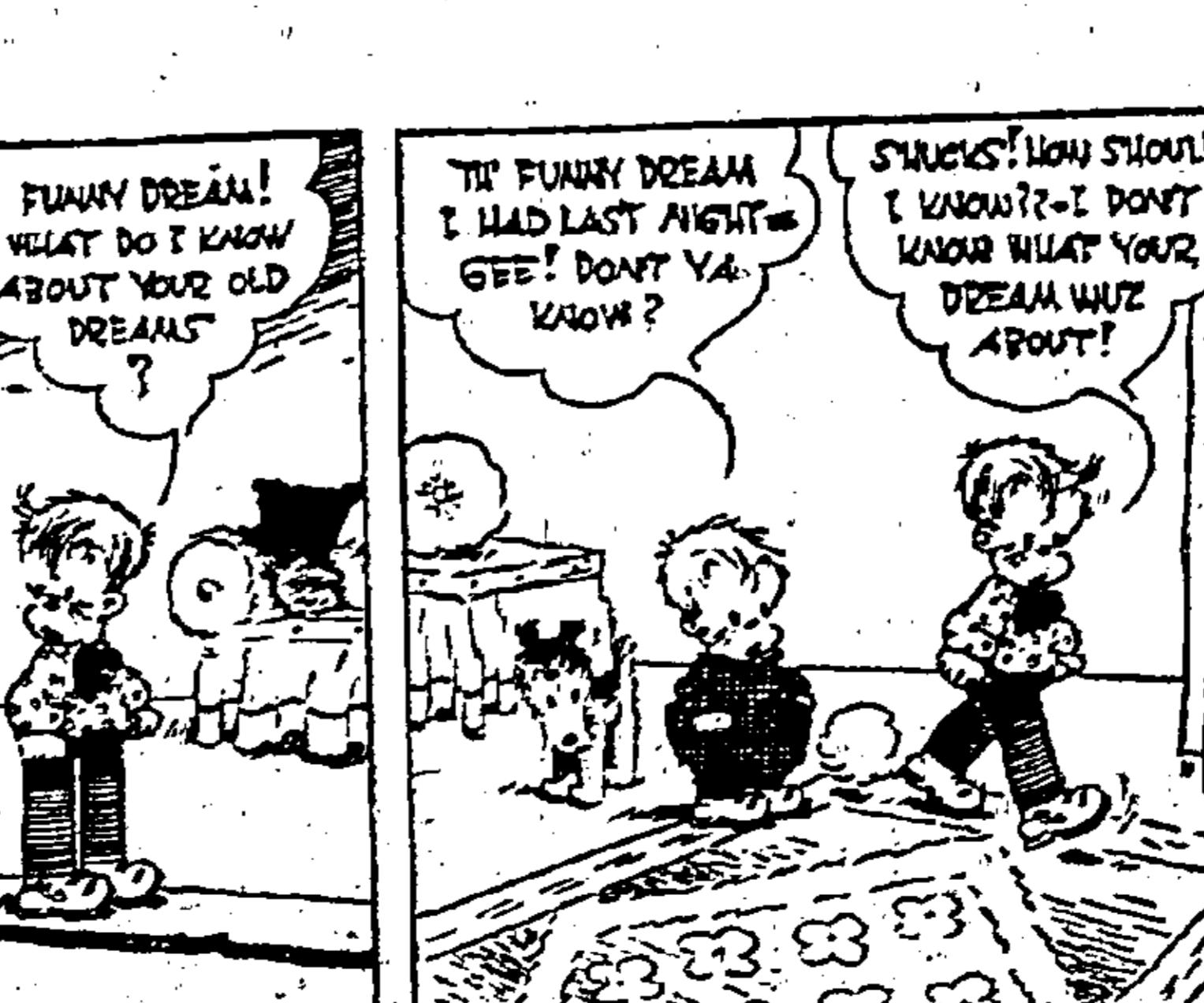
DR. C. T. WANG'S APPEAL
In a telegram despatched to the Governments of the North and South, Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the Chinese delegates of the World Peace Conference at Versailles, deplores the long-continued internal strife between North and South, and presented a great obstacle to the reopening of the peace parley at Shanghai. Now, fortunately, the Northern Government has withheld its consent to direct negotiation, and has been making preparations for bringing up the Shantung question before the League of Nations. With the removal of that great obstacle, the North has come nearer than ever to the South in regard to foreign policy.

"Recently, the question of direct negotiation with Japan on the Shantung question constitut[es] a very important point of controversy between North and South, and presented a great obstacle to the reopening of the peace parley at Shanghai. Now, fortunately, the Northern Government has withheld its consent to direct negotiation, and has been making preparations for bringing up the Shantung question before the League of Nations. With the removal of that great obstacle, the North has come nearer than ever to the South in regard to foreign policy."

"The time, therefore, has come for re-opening the peace parley. It is now imperative to stop further quarrels. North and South are after all in the same boat. Nothing short of a united front will show strength. Diplomatic success, largely, if not entirely, depends upon domestic tranquillity. In short, we must put our house in order first."

In conclusion, Dr. Wang says: "It hurts me to reflect on our bitter experience at Paris; it is, therefore, my earnest hope that in the coming International Conference our delegates will never again experience the same embarrassment that I have mentioned."

Tag Expects a Good Deal of Freckles.



W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS

Call Flag "L"

Solo Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.Works Tel. K.21.
Manager K.32.
Harbour Engineer K.130.
Works Supt. K.410.
Teleg. ms "SEYBOURNE."

CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.

S. S. "WEST CONOR"
From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA,
KOBE & SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored, at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on 17th June, 1920, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 17th, 1920 will be subject to rent.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 17th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE
THE Steamship
"WEST JENA"

having arrived from Seattle via ports on 10th June 1920 consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored, at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on 17th June, 1920, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 17th, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents.1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Vieux Road, C.I.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"MONTAGUE"

having arrived from Portland, Oregon via ports, on the 14th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 19th 1920 will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 19th by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 21st, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board

Emergency Fleet Corporation

Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.

Operating Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1920.

CUMBERLAND MANSION'S BIG BELL.

The well-known Cumberland mansion, Highmoor, Tower, Wigton, has been purchased privately by Mr. William Story, chairman of the Wigton Council. The purchase does not include the fine carillon of ten bells or the monster striking bell, Great Joe, 7ft 6in. diameter. This is the biggest bell in any private residence in the kingdom, and was frequently heard twelve miles away. The bell will be dismantled.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

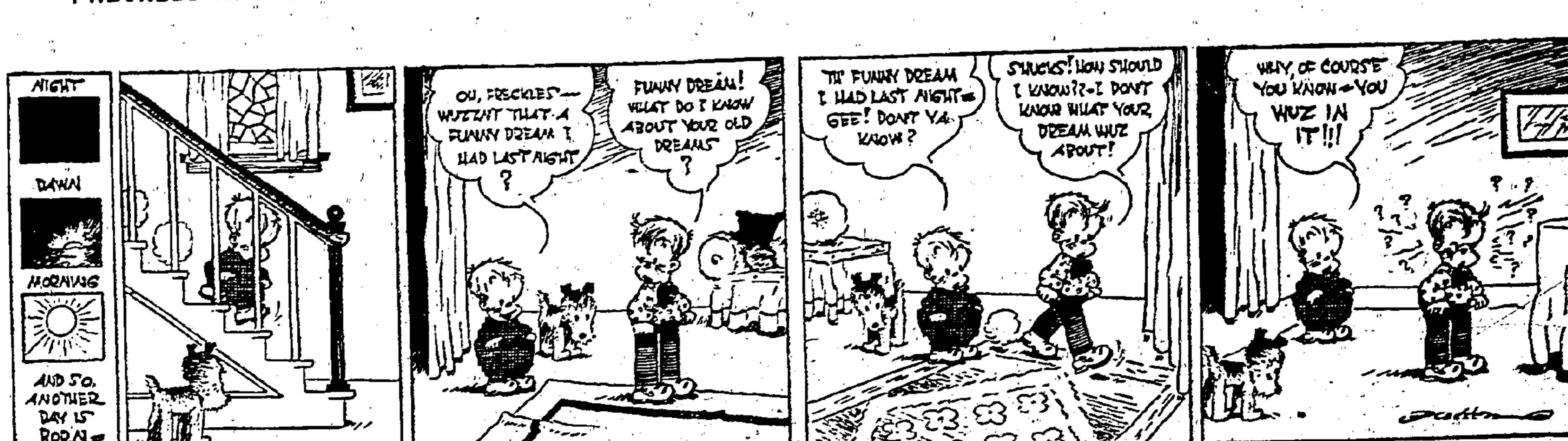
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1920.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1920.

BY BLOSSER.



WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
 and
PRICKLY HEAT
POWDER

An infallible remedy—immediately relieves
 the irritation & effects a speedy cure.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
 Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

BIRTH.

LUHRS.—On the 15th June, at 139, the "Farm," the Peak, to
 Mr. and Mrs. Van Gennep Luhrs, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Were its import not quite so tragic, the news of the past few days relating to China would be almost comic, but as the condition of a country and people is involved it is seriously important. To go back for a short distance we find that the Military Government of Canton has passed out of the old hands in which it was. Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-ji have left the Canton crowd for good, but they are just now in Shanghai posing as the representatives of the South who are willing to meet the delegates for the North at a peace conference. And we are told that they have already had several informal meetings with Wang I-tang, but whilst they are so engaged urgent telegrams are sent from Canton to Peking and Shanghai stating that these three men have no right at all to speak for the South because they are no longer members of the Military Government and are not even recognised by it. The Shanghai "Peace Conference" has indeed been through some farcical episodes, but none more so than this.

And if we look for a moment at the actual relationship existing between the north and south we find nothing pleasing. Fighting of a very serious nature has again broken out, in which it would appear that the South has been victorious. At least, they have managed to capture the important city of Changsha, and to pillage it, and, according to a wire received in Hongkong yesterday, they have interfered with a foreign ship, have killed a Japanese and otherwise made their presence felt. The northern "generals" seem to have chosen the better part of valour and have quarrelled and made retreat while their own personal safety was not in jeopardy. But the point about this fighting is not so much who is winning or losing but why they are fighting at all. If anyone can satisfactorily explain that they will indeed be clever. We all know the story of South v. North and how military commanders on both sides have followed policies devoid of all sound reasoning, and it is a little tiring to think that China is still doomed to nonsense of that kind. One of the telegrams from Shanghai yesterday stated that "the two Commissioners despatched by the Ministry of War have completed their investigation into the original cause of the conflict between the Southern and Northern troops in Hunan and a report has been wired to Peking." If it is expected by any that the Commissioners discovered anything beyond the usual petty personalities and desire by both sides to indulge in a little more pillaging and plundering, then they are doomed to disappointment. The situation just now seems to be going from bad to worse. In Canton there is by no means any proper control of affairs, either from the civil or military point of view, and in Peking much the same can be said. As day succeeds day there is a monotonous repetition of names and futile attempts, either honest or dishonest, to bring about the much-needed change but in actual accomplishment there is little indeed that is ever achieved. Well-wishers of China, and we count ourselves among them, might be forgiven a little despair at ever seeing an improvement until there is brought to bear the more direct influence of outside and disinterested parties. On grounds of principle we are averse to such, but it would appear to be the only source from which could be drawn a better and progressive administration.

As has been frequently stated before, the whole trouble would seem to lie in the fact that the military caste has obtained a grip on things that they are in a position to wring from the Government (both Peking and Canton) practically everything they want. China's finances are in a sorry plight and there can be little hope for improvement until the present clique in power are thoroughly ousted by men who have more civic conscience and better ideas as to what the real functions of government are. Foreign Powers have been looking for long time to see something eventuate in this direction, and have shown a patience that might have been better if it had been a little shorter. Too often have they been ready to come to China's aid with funds and it can legitimately be asked whether China would not have done better if she had been forced to rely more upon herself. It is high time that she learned how. Too much spoon-feeding is not conducive to efficient self-management, and the truth of this has been illustrated of late years in regard to the Celestial Republic. The hope of China still lies as it did in 1911 in the Young China party and although things move so slowly as to seem almost imperceptible, signs are not wanting now and again to prove that it is the younger generation who will eventually do most for their perplexed and struggling country. One prays for a speedy justification of that hope.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

U. S. REPUBLICANS' CHOICE.

The news that Senator Warren G. Harding has been chosen as the Republican candidate for the U. S. Presidency indicates that the unexpected has happened. Less than a week ago, Major General Wood, Governor Lowden and Senator Hiram Johnson were regarded as "the big three" in the contest, and the supporters of each were confident of victory at the Convention. The fact, however, was that the best claims of any of the three did not amount to much more than a quarter of the total number of delegates on their strength on the first poll, and as it takes a majority to nominate, it was felt in well-informed quarters that there were strong prospects of a deadlock. There was an unusually large number of uninstructed delegates, and thus it was that when the Convention met in Chicago there was considerable talk of "dark horses," in which connection the names of ex-President Taft, Mr. Hughes (who was beaten by President Wilson in the last Presidential election) and Senator Harding were freely mentioned. What appears to have happened is that there was a deadlock, and that Senator Harding has been adopted as a compromise candidate. How far this nomination of a man who has not figured so prominently as other aspirants will affect the chances of the party when the election comes, we should not care to say, though the choice may be reckoned on as likely to give the Democrats greater confidence in the result. It is interesting to record that the Republican nominee is a newspaper proprietor and that he is extremely popular in the State which he represents—namely, Ohio. We believe that some ten years ago he was the Republican nominee for the Governorship of Ohio, but that he was defeated. He now becomes the central figure in American politics.

WHAT OF THE DEMOCRATS?

With the Republican choice decided, interest will now begin to be riveted on the forthcoming Democratic Convention. If there were difficulties in forecasting the probable Republican nominee, what shall be said regarding the Democratic choice? President Wilson, we may take it, will not come forward again. He is at the moment, undeservedly we think, in rather bad odour with his countrymen, and even the Democrats themselves are not likely to bring him forward, however much they may believe in his honesty of purpose and integrity. There was at one time considerable talk about Mr. McAdoo as a possible candidate, but he has since made it clear that he would not accept nomination, whilst his relationship by marriage to President Wilson would tend at present to minimise his chances if he did come forward. The Hoover boom appears to have died down somewhat, whilst the same fate seems to have overtaken the propaganda for several other members of the Wilson Cabinet. There is, of course, still one outstanding figure in the Democratic ranks: we refer to William Jennings Bryan. He has made more than one effort to secure the Presidency, but has never succeeded. We doubt if he would come forward now. In spite of his rather idealistic and pacifist views, he still has a very strong following in the party and is said to exercise more influence over the rank and file than any other man. The probability, we should say, is that the Democrats will eventually decide on a "dark horse," though a contest between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Harding would be intensely interesting.

PLAYING IN THE STREETS.

Whilst we have no particular love for motor-cyclists and do not by any means think that the streets were made solely for them, we should like to take note of the complaint made by the writer of yesterday's letter regarding the manner in which children make use of the streets as playgrounds. The practice is all too common, both in Hongkong and in Kowloon, as well. But is it the kiddies' fault, after all? They must play somewhere, and we are sure that they do not use the streets out of preference. When we see groups of little children in charge of amanias playing about in the gutters and under dirty verandahs (European youngsters principally), we feel heartily sorry for them. The Chinese children of the poorer classes, unhappily, have little time in which to play, for they are pressed into labour whilst in the tenderest years of life. The

DAY BY DAY.

WHERE MONEY IS THE MEASURE OF WORTH, THE WRONG PERSONS ARE ALWAYS UPONMEST.

Saltan Fazier was to-day fined \$5 for failing to register himself on arrival in the Colony.

Yesterday's health return shows three cases of plague (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of small pox. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The many friends of Mr. J. T. Shaw will be interested to know that he will soon be joining the ranks of the Benedictines. The bride, Miss Mildred Olive Broadbank, of Harrogate, is travelling to Hongkong via the United States, where she has numerous relatives.

There arrived in the Colony from Singapore, by the s.s. Nile, Sir Raymond Dennis, K.B.E., co-founder and joint managing director of Messrs. Dennis Bros. of Guildford, the famous motor transport firm. He is on a world tour in the interests of the Company.

By the s.s. Ecuador there left the Colony yesterday, for the United States, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Routh and children. During his stay in the Colony, Mr. Routh, who was head of the local branch of Connell Bros., took a keen interest in the American Red Cross Chapter and he was also an enthusiastic basketball player, captaining the team which won the local League championship.

With regard to the petition from the warders of Victoria Gaol in regard to pay, we desire to make it clear that no action on the part of the Government has caused its withdrawal. In point of fact, the petition, although its text was published in a temporary, has never been sent in. Should it be presented to the C. S. P. it will be forwarded to H. E. the Governor for consideration.

A ricksha coolie brought before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning for demanding an extortionate fare, said that he was only thanking his passenger for giving him three cents over the proper fare which in the present case was five cents. It was established in evidence that he wanted ten cents and not being able to obtain that sum he gave his passenger some choice gems from the Hakkia dialect. A fine of \$2 was inflicted.

Sergeant Dorling brought off a fine opium seizure yesterday when he searched No. 41 Wellington Street, which information had previously stated to be an illegal shop for the traffic in illegal opium. Four hundred taels of prepared and 136 taels of raw opium were the extent of the seizure, which was found concealed in a chest of drawers and on the person of a Chinese, who was arrested. This man was to-day fined \$3,000, or six months, by Mr. N. L. Smith.

Madame Silvestri and Signor Amelias gave a very successful concert at the Club de Recreio last night to a large audience. The former gave several pleasing selections from the works of Leoncavallo, Mascagni and Rossini, which were well received. Signor Amelias played in his brilliant style on his mandoline, drawing much applause for his masterly rendering of Chopin's Nocturne No. 2, and Rhapsodie Hongroise. Professor Danenberg collaborated with the artistes in a well-sustained item, Rossini's William Tell. Several charming Italian songs were rendered by the prima donna at the conclusion of the concert, which was signalled by much well-merited applause.

fact of the matter, of course, is that far too little provision is made for children's amusements. The Colony is shamefully off so far as playgrounds are concerned. Perhaps someday somebody will give the little ones a thought. If not, we cannot really blame the kiddies for making the best of things by playing in the streets; can we?

TRAMCAR INCIDENT.

BRITISHER SUMMONED FOR ASSAULT.

Omar Ismail, a clerk employed at the International Bank, to-day summoned A. Grunstis, before Mr. N. L. Smith, for assault.

Mr. Leo d'Almada represented the complainant.

In evidence, the complainant said that on the 26th ultimo he boarded a tramcar near the King Edward Hotel to return to his house near the Racecourse for tea. The defendant, who was in front of him, got on to the footplate, thus preventing him from getting into the car. He did not notice it there were any ladies in the car. He followed the defendant in going up to the top deck of the car and took a seat adjacent to that occupied by defendant. As soon as he had taken his seat the defendant turned round and remarked to witness: "That was to teach you manners."

Continuing, the complainant said that when he boarded the car he did not know that the defendant was wilfully obstructing him by standing on the footplate. When the defendant made the foregoing remark, witness turned round and asked him what he meant by it.

"Oh," the defendant replied, "I have noticed you several times jumping into the tramcar in the same way. You must show some respect to me because I am an older man."

"But I did not do anything wrong," urged the complainant.

"Oh, do shut up," rejoined the defendant.

"Why should I?" the complainant asked. "Why should I, when I had not done anything wrong?"

"Will you shut up?"

"Why should I?"

At which, the complainant told his Worship, the defendant dealt him a back-handed slap over his right temple. There then proceeded an altercation, in which he made several unsuccessful efforts to get the defendant to reveal his name, in order that a summons might be taken out for assault. At length, when the defendant refused to give his name, the complainant alighted from the car when it was opposite No. 2 Police Station, and together with the defendant, who had also alighted from the car, he went into the charge room and had a long wait for the Sergeant in charge, who had gone off to tiffin. In the interval, the defendant made the remark that in England if a youngster did not show more respect than the complainant had to him, he could be smacked. At this one of the complainant's friends who had accompanied him to the Station in the capacity of witness told the defendant that he ought to be ashamed of himself for hitting a youngster like the complainant. The defendant then said: "If you don't shut up I'll strangle you."

In further evidence, the complainant stated that the Sergeant returned to the Station in about twenty minutes, and asked the defendant for his name. He obtained it, and the present summons was then taken out at the Central Police Station.

His Worship (to defendant):—

Is this a true story?

The defendant:—No, it was not a true story.

Defendant then proceeded to make his statement, which was that his intention in standing on the footplate and preventing the complainant from getting in, was to allow some ladies to get into the car first. Before the car came to a stop at the stopping point in front of the King Edward Hotel, he jumped on to the footplate, and holding on to the railing in this way prevented the complainant, who had also jumped up beside him, from getting in before the ladies.

The defendant added that when they were in the Police Station he heard the complainant make the remark that it was of no use to endeavour to apologise now.

Mr. U. Omar, one of the witnesses mentioned by the complainant, was called into the witness box. He stated that he was "on the top deck of the car when the complainant and the defendant came up. He was under the impression at first that they were engaged in an argument—friendly one, he had thought when he perceived the continual smile on the face of the complainant. He saw the defendant touch the complain-

MISS TEMPEST LOSES A KITCHEN.

A difficult thing to do, but Miss Tempest has done it. Somehow, she has still a hotel lounge and a garden, but her kitchen has vanished. It is customary for dramatic stars to lose diamonds or valuable dogs, and though one may suspect the hand of the Press agent, there is nothing inherently impossible in the occurrence, but to lose a kitchen, as Oscar Wilde says, "looks like carelessness."

Enquiries elicited the fact that the kitchen, or to be quite accurate, the servant's hall in "Annabel's" could not be found when the play was put into rehearsal at Shanghai. There had been several thefts since Calcutta, curtains, hangings, valuable properties, even ladies' dresses and men's clothes, hats and boots having disappeared from time to time, so an inventory of the entire set of productions in the Tempest repertory was made at Peking—it was checked at Hongkong, but in Shanghai, when the craze in which "Annabel's" is carried was opened one entire scene—the second act—had disappeared!

The loss is a serious one, so if anyone finds a kitchen knocking about and returns it to Miss Tempest, she will be more than grateful. It will be easily recognised: the colour is yellow, the walls are plain, there is a window at the back and on one side a huge macaw on a pole; on the other, a canary in a cage—symbols of the domestic pets of the former cook possibly.

ant somewhere near his right eye with the back of his hand. He accompanied the parties to the Police Station, and while there the following dialogue took place:

Witness:—You ought to be ashamed of yourself for hitting a boy not half your size.

Defendant:—Do you know I am a Britisher, that I can slap anyone who does not show respect to me? In England they slap boys who do not show respect to older people.

Witness:—You may be a Britisher, but you cannot do what you like here.

Defendant:—Shut up; if you don't do so, I'll strangle you.

The defendant: asked the witness if he did not incite the complainant to take up the attitude he adopted on the car.

Witness denied this allegation. He said that he only got up after the blow was struck, and it was then only to advise the complainant to get the defendant's name with a view to summoning him afterwards.

In the witness box, the defendant denied that he assaulted the complainant. He only brushed him with the back of his hand.

Mr. d'Almada:—You say the complainant attempted to get into the car before you?

Defendant:—Yes.

And that annoyed you very much?—It did not exactly annoy me; it annoyed the ladies.

Did the ladies complain to you?

—They complained to me.

And you did not have the decency to ask for the ladies' names and addresses?—I did not ask for that.

You do not even know where they are?—No.

You know very well that when you bring up a case you have got to bring your witnesses? I put it to you that the car was in motion when you got on to it.

Yes.

The complainant also got into the car when it was still in motion?—Yes.

I am afraid that was impossible. You said you were standing on the footplate and hanging on to the railings to prevent the complainant from getting in.—There was room enough for six persons to stand on the footplate at one time.

You purposely stood on the platform to prevent the defendant from getting in before the ladies?

—Yes.

In further cross-examination, the defendant said that he did not assault the complainant when he touched his face with his hand. He admitted that he slapped the complainant because he was a youngster, but if a man of his size was concerned he would not go to that extent—he would turn round and ask him to fight.

At the close of further examination, his Worship decided to bind over the complainant in a sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

TO-DAY MISCELLANY.

The National Liberal Federation is a machine which the Liberal party owes to Mr. Chamberlain. In mid-Victorian times people who had a new social or political idea usually planted it in Manchester, but Manchester lost influence in Liberalism when she rejected Mr. Bright and in 1872, when the National Liberal Federation was formed, Birmingham was, as indeed she had been in the thirties of that century, the spiritual home of all Radicals and Nonconformists. In 1869 the Birmingham Liberal Association had been formed on a new plan. After the Liberal defeat of 1874 other towns hastened to adopt the system which had saved the Liberal party in Birmingham, and three years later a large number of the new Liberal Associations were welded into a Federation, with Mr. Chamberlain as president. The first secretary of Federation was Mr. Schnadhorst, whose name continues to resound through English politics to this very day. Only recently Mr. Garvin's political notes in the *Observer* were full of allusion to Schnadhorst and the Schnadhorstian spirit.

The man who became immortal as the first and the greatest political organiser England has known had been a draper. He first found his *metier* during the Nonconformist agitation against Mr. Forster's Education Act. Dr. Crookshank, the eminent and militant divine of those days, writes in 1870:—"Went with Dale (Dr. Dale)

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WHIST DRIVES & THE LAW. Admission is usually about 2s. Though, strictly speaking, promoters of whist drives are liable to be prosecuted for unlawful assembly at Scotland Yard said to a *Daily News* representative. As a form of enjoyment will be interfered with. Sometimes however, action is deemed necessary, and practically established that they are illegal. If they are conducted properly, if the value of the prizes is reasonable, and if no other game of chance is played in the guise of a whist drive, we take no action unless it is forced upon us, for we have no desire to be held in the past, while recently two promoters were dealt with in this way at Blackpool. Every week a number of public whist drives are advertised in London. The charge for grandmotherly."

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A BAPTIST PASTOR'S CHARGES.

The Rev. John Roach Stratton, pastor of the fashionable Calvary Baptist Church, has become in a night one of the chief figures in the controversy between the police and the Public Prosecutor as to the prevalence of vice in New York City.

In the course of a widely-advertised sermon which he preached on Sunday the Rev. J. Stratton told in graphic detail of visits which he and some friends paid to well-known dance halls and cabarets, frequented by women of the underworld, where liquor flowed freely in spite of prohibition restrictions. His descriptions of existing conditions, and his allegations that police protection is purchased on the basis of monthly payments, made, he says, on information gathered from the women, have caused a profound sensation.

The pastor's declaration that in the few dance halls visited he found more young men and women than in all the churches in New York is calculated to focus the attention of other clergy on the existing conditions. Nothing approaching the outspoken charges of Mr. Stratton has been heard in a New York pulpit since the famous sermons many years ago of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, which resulted in an investigation into the New York Police Department and the conviction of many men high in that organization.

Mr. Stratton condemned in scathing terms modern dances and dress styles of the women, and the practices of the so-called hostesses of the dance halls, whom he charged with being actually procurers for wealthy patrons willing to pay. He said he had no difficulty in gaining admission to these places, which he visited in evening clothes under the guidance of a chauffeur, who acted as sponsor with the doorman, arranging that the clergyman, arriving with his party should be entertained "properly." At one place, Mr. Stratton said, the bill for one round of seven Scotch "highballs" (whisky and soda) served to his party was nearly £5, out of which the women who had joined the table at the suggestion of the waiter admitted that they would receive a share.

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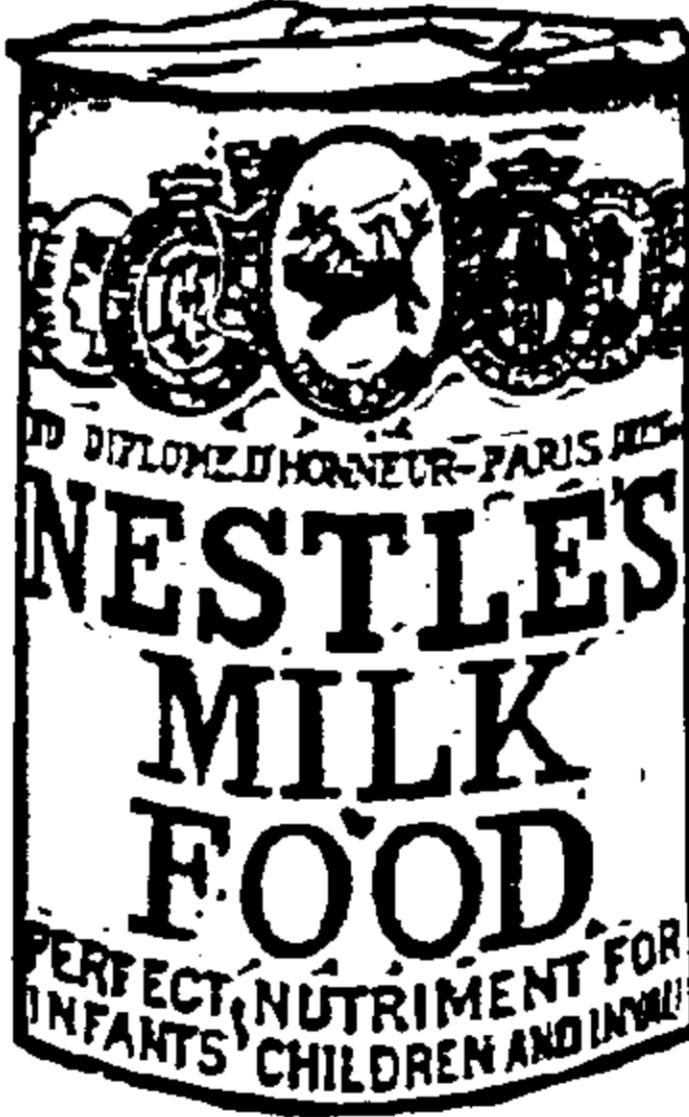
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BANK CLERKS' SALARIES.

PROPOSED MINIMUM.

In a statement to the press on the inequitable and inadequate pay of bank clerks Mr. F. C. Clegg, president of the Bank Officers' Guild, says:

It cannot be argued that British banking is not in a position to pay adequate salaries to the bank man. The wealth and unassailable position of the banks is unquestionable, and there is strong evidence of secret reserves, which means that net profits are much greater than appears in the balance-sheet. The rise in the cost of living is admitted from Government statistics to be 125 per cent. on all articles, and in the case of some foodstuffs 132 per cent. Few if any of the banks have raised the salaries of their employees even 100 per cent. over the 1914 rates, and those rates even in 1914 were on a very low scale. The other day the colliery clerks of Lancashire and Cheshire were put upon a wage basis of £25 a year, all in, at the age of 25. Recently a prominent Lancashire bank, in response to a request from the whole of their

staffs for a perfectly reasonable scale of salaries, offered a scale of salaries which to the man of 25 years means £100.

I have no desire to draw invidious comparisons between the standard of education and the importance of the contribution to society of the bank clerk and the colliery clerk, but, presuming them to be equal, the necessities of the bank clerk are at any rate equal to those of the colliery clerk. A policeman is paid something like £4. 8s. per week for an eight hours service per day, in addition to his uniform and medical attendance, and can retire on pension many years earlier than the bank clerk. The building trade in one area of Lancashire has granted to the skilled worker £4. 10s. per week. The Bank Officers' Guild (the National Association of Bank Employees), representing 19,000 members, desires a minimum living wage starting at £120 per year, increasing to £500 at 29 years' service; and, taking into account the cost of living and the position of the bank clerk is supposed to occupy, it is modest in the extreme, and compares unfavourably with many rates ruling in industry.

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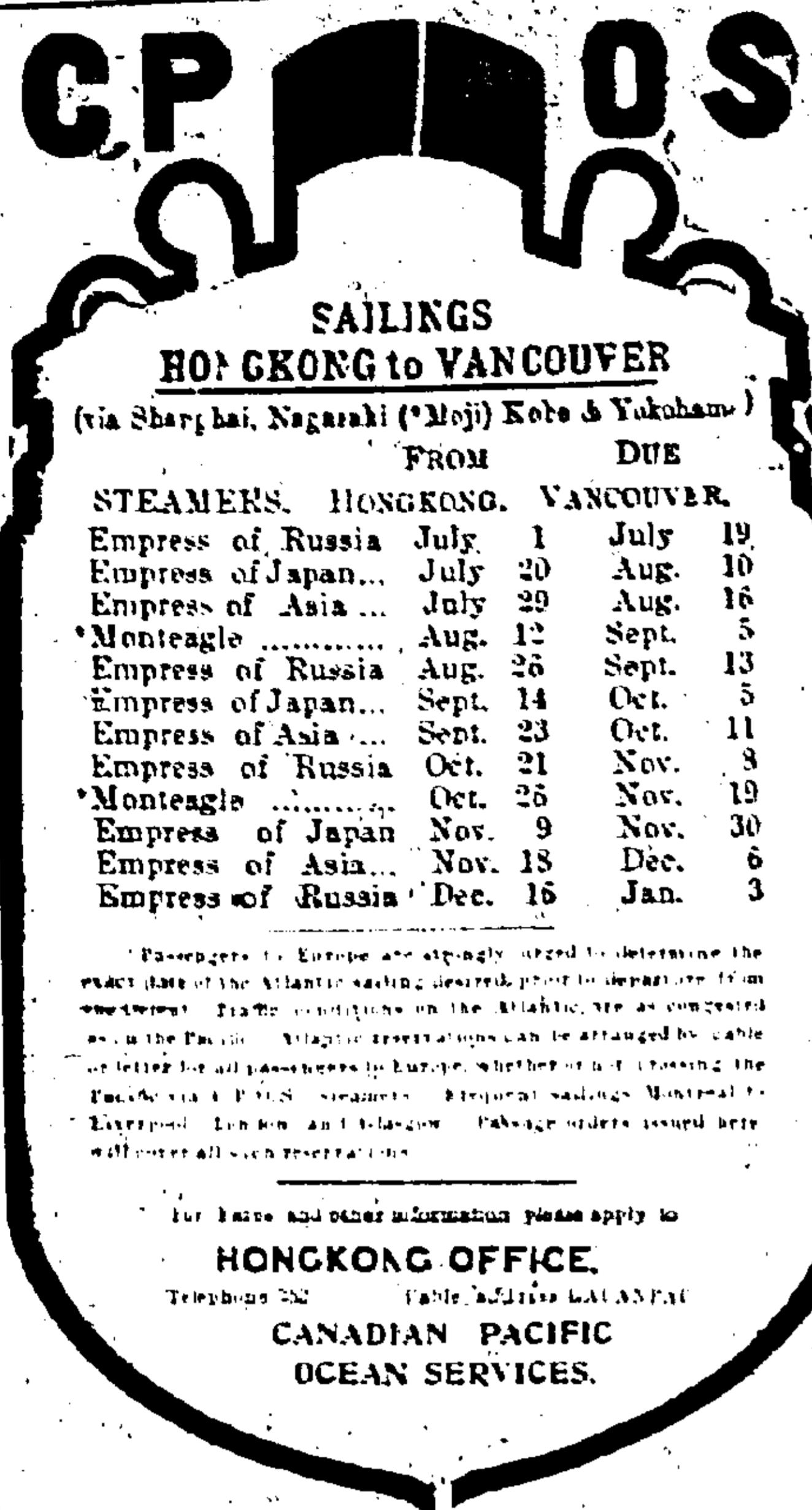
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TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

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"GANGES MARU" Friday, 25th June.

"BURMA MARU" Middle of July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEI MARU" Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUI MARU" Thursday, 17th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"ARABIA MARU" Thursday, 28th June.

"ARIZONA MARU" Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokobama.

"KOSOKU MARU" (Yokohama, Kobe) Wednesday, 23rd June.

"BORNEO MARU" (Moji) Thursday, 17th June.

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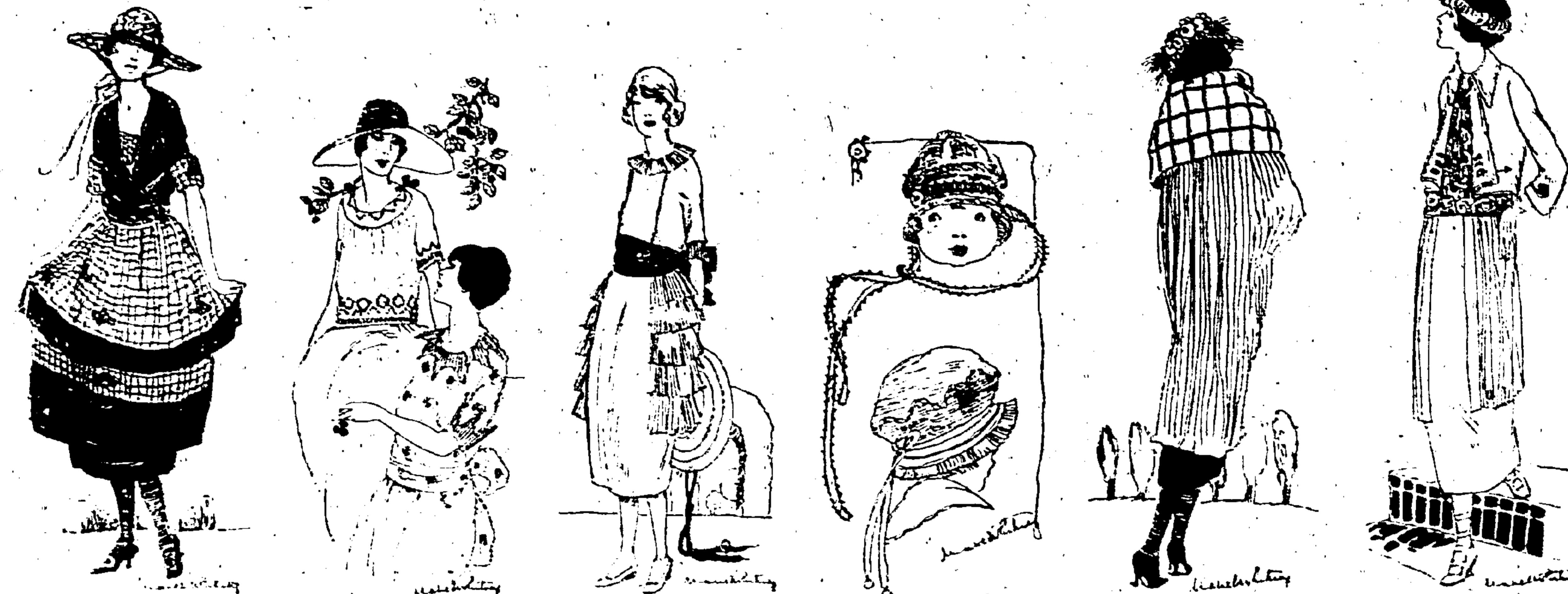
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Sailing on or about 27th June.

LITERATURE



A BASQUE AND TIE SKIRT

One of the most popular styles and always it implies the frock. It is the charm of it in design that is the secret of its success. The frock of blue combined with white and pink is very attractive and pretty. The little ruffles of soft material add the touch of quaintness.

TWO REUSSES

The lady on the left wears black material with a crepe and there are the two rows of ruffles red to match the dress on her shoulders. She is a picture. A second frock of pale lavender has a wide ruffle at the waist and shoulders. Ruffled at the waist and the hem and a lace collar.

RUFFLES AND SASHES

She is a lady of black with the ruffles of the material is quite aged by the blue and lavender. The ruffles are made of a wide ruffle and the many petticoats made of pleated satin. The sash and ruffles are also of pleated satin. The frock has buttons to fasten up the back.

FOR VERY LITTLE PERSONS

The ruffles on the fancy dress is gathered into a belt that does double duty and holds the long wide ribbons. Little girls like these are very attractive. A pointed collar peeping from the straw bonnet. The streams of the same material as the bonnet with the quaint little soft green ruffles are all for the making of this pale colored hat. The wool stitching runs the seam of the ruffles.

SPRING CAPE

The ruffles on the fancy dress is gathered into a belt that does double duty and holds the long wide ribbons. Little girls like these are very attractive. A pointed collar peeping from the straw bonnet. The streams of the same material as the bonnet with the quaint little soft green ruffles are all for the making of this pale colored hat. The wool stitching runs the seam of the ruffles.

AN INTERESTING NECK

It comes in three pieces. It is a short, the long, straight underneath, from which the two sides can hang and the skirt. It is very attractive with the whims of any occasion. Neck like trimming and very有趣 looking gold and doll blue brocade are the materials.

Designs of the Moment.

A well-known dressmaker has just shown a new collection of dresses. There were some particularly graceful and beautiful models, all exceptionally womanly in style. Colour was used generously, but with restraint and in harmony rather than in contrast. There were several good black dresses, one, an afternoon dress in black charmeuse with a cross-over bodice and long sleeves. The open front was filled up with white lace, and white lace fell over the hand from the sleeves. The skirt was entirely black, draped on both sides and narrowing towards the hem. It was the line of the dress and its extreme simplicity made it most attractive. A black tulie evening dress with a jet bodice was equally successful; this, too, showed draped sides over a tight underskirt scalloped round the edge; the short sleeves were of white tulie, and a long band of jet about five inches wide was passed round the waist to hang from the front to the edge of the skirt and beyond. An afternoon dress in organdie was charming. It was in China blue with a gold thread forming stripes round the figure. The back and the front were straight panels; the sides showed some fullness which was caught into gathers at the hem, thus giving a billowy note to the draperies. The bodice was straight and simple, with slightly low neck and short sleeves, and with it was worn a hat of feathers in the same colour, uncultured and forming a fringe round the crown. Sashes and side draperies were to be seen on most of the models. The sashes were looped and tied in various ways, and the draperies were placed well below the hips, so that the line of the figure was not spoiled. Sleeves were of all lengths—long, short, and half-way. Low necks general. There was a beautiful tea-gown in silver and turquoise tissue interwoven; it was draped closely to the figure, suggesting, but never disclosing, the lines. From the shoulders behind floated a little crepe de Chine garment in the same blue, and the decollete was a tiny collar of chinchilla.

ORGANDIE

Organdie is to be one of the features of summer dresses. Not only will it be used for dresses themselves, but every kind of collar, fob, cuff, gilet, and sash will be made of it. It will line sashes and also little silk coats, and even the flowing silk mantles which are to be worn over after-

noon dresses this season. Fashion's weak point may be. Herein lies just that women shall not the success of a really good Paris go out without some sort of hat. Consequently all sorts of little cloaks in taffetas, crepe de Chine, and satin crepe are being made. One model shows a perfectly plain length of material passed round the shoulders and fastened at the throat so that it falls behind into an open hood and floats from the shoulders. It is beautifully lined, with no pretensions to utility, and it needs a great deal of wearing. Scotch plaids, or rather a misinterpretation of Scotch plaids, in silk jerseys and satins are popular for little afternoon dresses. They lend themselves well to plissé skirts and plain bodices with long sleeves, and round the waist a narrow belt in shiny leather. They can be bright in colour or sober and discreet. They can be plain at the neck or have a lingerie collar; in fact, they are practical, neat, and smart.

STYLING IN HATS

Nothing in fashion varies from week to week so much as the shape and style of hats; never have they been so expensive; yet there is no falling off in smartness, and to-day, as always, a Paris hat worn as it only is worn in Paris is the most striking feature of French fashion. Speaking broadly, taffetas and straw together are generally used. The colours, various and bright, run from bright scarlet or green to the soberer browns and blues. Taffetas hats with brims are being made in all kinds of shapes. Some are suggestive of the pocket-bonnet and may be trimmed with uncultured feathers or straw flowers, or the only trimming may be the veil. Here again, colours vary, and it is usual to have two colours to form the hat.

Lace hats in metal lace, in Chantilly, black or white, show outlined crowns just stiff enough to keep their shape, and stiffened brims lightly sewn with flowers. There is a model in beige lace sewn with yellow buttercups and daisies, and another in silver lace with small faded blue flowers. The French milliner's triumph is that she always adapts her hats to suit her customers and never insists that a woman should buy a hat as she finds it. She studies the effect of any hat on the wearer, and then proceeds to modify the brim or the crown, or the trimming or whatever the

JOTTINGS.

EXTRAVAGANT BATHS.

Coloured bath crystals are the latest extravagance of the woman of fashion. These are contained in a cut-glass vase, and must match the colour scheme of the bath-room. Many women seem to be more extravagant over their bath-rooms than their boudoirs these days.

SPANISH FASHIONS COMING IN. Spanish fashions continue to grow in favour in Paris. A very pretty new notion is for a bridal veil to be arranged to stand above the hair like a great Spanish comb. The veil is quite plain, and is held in place by a wreath of orange blossom. The veil does not cover the crown of the head, but allows the hair to be seen, and stands up in wide pleats which reach their fullest width at the centre of the back.

HALF-AND-HALF LINGERIE.

Amongst the trousseau designed for a society bride recently was what is best described by the term "half-and-half lingerie." In this case the garments were of pale blue, and the corresponding tone in pink, joined midway by an openwork stitch. The effect, any rare bit of material or embroidery can be used to make a bag, and if properly mounted and lined will look very well and give a rich note of colour to a costume.

INSECT PENDANTS.

The universal head neck-chain has a rival in the chain of coloured suede from which hangs a most realistic winged insect, a beetle or a dragon fly. The wings are a most exquisite piece of work, and the colouring very beautiful. It seems, however, that such a pendant would not be likely to have a very long life, judging from the accidents that happen to even the strongest neck-chains.

GRIMACING FOR BEAUTY. Grimacing is a new beauty exercise. Movement is life, says the specialist who has evolved the theory. Under his direction, instead of cultivating an expressionless face, as most beauty doctors urge, you do certain exercises for invigorating the muscles of the face and throat every day. The treatment, it is claimed, gives an air of youth, for "proper stretching" or grimacing, the lines on either side of the chin, which are the first to indicate age, grow more imperceptible. But the idea of being caught doing your grimacing exercises in a spare moment in a restaurant or theatre is rather terrible, isn't it?

JOTTINGS.

SLIPPER FEATURES.

Metal cloth is the popular choice for evening slippers. The straps are complicated and oddly cut. The buckles are either placed where the straps cross or at the toe. They are generally made of French rhinestones.

SASH JUMPERS.

The jumper which ends by being gathered into a folded sash which expands into two big loops at either side is a charming addition to one's summer wardrobe. provided one is sufficiently slim to stand the added width it gives. It is quite a good idea for freshening up a jumper one is rather tired of.

THOSE FUNNY PANNIERS.

When the pannier draperies of your dancing frock look as if the dressmaker had forgotten to catch the skirt up to the waist on each side, the new plan is to have a little bag of the same material as the gown hung by ribbons in the opening. The bag is only just large enough to take a puff, handkerchief and a small purse. This saves you from having to carry a bag. It is a natural consequence of these styles; elderly women will remember the sacks by way of pockets which their grandmothers used to wear along round the waist beneath voluminous skirts.

DRESS ACCORDING TO TYPE

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Which type of beauty are you? There are six distinct types and each looks best in certain colours and styles. The clever woman recognises her own type and selects not only her clothes, but also her backgrounds to set off her type.

These are the six types: The ash blonde has light brown hair that is not at all golden, and blue or grey eyes with dark brows and lashes. The flaxen blonde has pale flaxen hair, delicate skin and blue eyes; she is lovely in filmy black. She can wear navy, white with vivid red touches, dainty pinks. Evening gowns of white tulle and silver become her enchantingly. She should always take a white gardenia, or a splendid scarlet flower, or violets in her coat-front, to lend her beauty definition. Then there is the golden girl, with real gold in her hair and eyes of blue or grey. With this vivid golden hair the skin is usually fresh and fair, or softly olive with a rose tint underneath and the golden girl can wear any colour. Everything becomes her. The Titian girl is more limited: her red hair demands special consideration. All the browns are hers, the yellows, and she can wear navy. But of pale blues, certain pinks and red she must beware.

The next type is the type of brown hair and blue eyes. There are a dozen variations of this type and most colours become it. Grey is particularly becoming, and shades of lilac and heliotrope. Navy of course—everybody can wear navy which is one reason for its unfailing popularity when all other shades come and go in fashion. The Spanish brunette has almost black hair, very dark eyes and a slightly olive complexion; she has to beware of faded or drab colours but looks well in vivid tints, in white and in black when it is relieved with some bright colour in sash or flower. Lastly, the grey-haired type and this type must be dressed-up to most of all. If the colouring of skin and eyes are fresh, grey hair can be very distinguished, and all shades except brown or tan will be found becoming. Cerise is wonderful with grey hair; so is emerald green if the wearer is young enough.

JOTTINGS.

BELT OF THE MOMENT. To be chic and up-to-date you should wear a very narrow belt made of tole wire and buckled in front. They can be got in bright colours of every hue. One very smart one seen, was made in black with small patterns cut out of it and the pale grey lining showing through, so that it had the effect of an embroidery design.

SILVER SUNSHADES.

It only wants the sun to shine to bring out the wonderful gold and silver sunshades that are to be the sensation of the summer season. Already these are to be seen in London, where they are promised as great a vogue as they have enjoyed on the Riviera. Made of cloth of gold or silver, richly brocaded in big floral patterns, the effect is dazzling when the sun strikes them, and no better back-ground can be imagined for the lovely black lace dresses which one hears, are going to carry all before them throughout the summer season.

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SUMMER.

1920.

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from Tokio.Vanansyne, Hongkong Hotel,
from Tientsin.Okadashiro, Matsubara Hotel,
from Osaka.Tiongho, No. 9, Eng-seng Str.,
from Amoy.One Passenger, Michima Maru
to N. Y. K. from Kobe.1795, 6334, etc. (Cheng Butsang
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Tongchan, from Amoy.Leon Care, American Consu-
late (2), from Kobe.

Rugis, from Yokohama.

Petrusha, Steamer Africa
Cabi e 11, from Vladivostock.

Anne from Shanghai.

Walter Bouner, Carlton Hotel,
from Shanghai.

5478, from Shanghai.

Locetland, Morrison Hill Road,
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Act. Superintendent,
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Superintendent,
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INWARD MAIRS.

Straits—Per PENANG M. 16th June.
Straits—Per IYO MARU, 17th June.
Japan—Per TAIAN M. 17th June.
Shanghai—Per NELLORE, 17th June.
Shanghai—Per LDT DELA TORU, 17th June.
Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 18th June.
Bombay—Per TOYOKA M. 18th June.
Bombay—Per SHINI M. 19th June.
Straits—Per DURBAN MARU, 19th June.
Straits—Per DEVANHA, 20th June.
Manila and Australia—Per NIKKO M. 20th June.
Shanghai & Japan—Per TAJIMA M. 20th June.
Bombay—Per KIMI M. 20th June.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.
Straits, Amoy & Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHO MARU, 17th June, 8 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 17th June, 10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States Central & South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per SHINYO MARU, 17th June, Reg. 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.
Badger—Per TELEMAOHU, 17th June, 3 p.m.
FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE.
Shanghai, North China & Japan—Kobe—Per IYO MARU, 18th June, 10 a.m.
Straits, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 18th June, 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 15th 11h. 17m.—No return from Japan station. Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok, and increased in directly at Shanghai; other changes are slight. It remains low over China generally, and a depression is situated over S. Manchuria.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 26 hours ending at 11 a.m. yesterday is 1 inch total since January 1st, 1920, inches, against an average of 21.53 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS INDIANAT NOV 10 MORNING.

Distress Forecast
S. & S.W. winds
Clouds
Equally
Occasional
Rain.

Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China be? The same between H.K. and Lantau as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be? The same between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES—Director, Hongkong Observatory, June 16, 1920.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On Date on date.
Barometer 101.83 19.63 29.66
Temperature 85 81 85
Humidity 81 84 85
Wind Direction S.S.W. S.S.W. S.W.
Force 1 3 3
Weather 80 80 80
Rain 0.15 0.00 0.01
Average open air Temperature on the 15th 81
H.K. Observatory, June 16 1920
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

MARU, 30th June, Reg. 8:45 a.m. Letters 9:30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 1ST JULY.
Shanghai, N. C. Japan via Kobe—Per ATSUTA M. 1st July, 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 4TH JULY.
Philippines Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA—Per KATORI MARU, 4th July, Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE.
Philippines Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA—Per KATORI MARU, 4th July, Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

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Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks b. 630
Marine Insurances
Cantons b. 395
North China b. 150
Takao b. 195 sa. 195/200
Yangtze b. 325
Far Easterns b. 175

Fire Insurances.

China Fires b. 125
H. K. Fires b. 305

Shipping.

Douglas b. 85
H.K. Steamboats b. & sa. 233
Indos (Prof.) b. 18
Indos (Def.) L. R. b. 207
Shells b. 200
Ferries b. 2816

Refineries.

Sugars b. 235
Malabons b. 56

Mining.

Kailans a. 100
Langkai a. 18
Shanghai Loans n
Shai Explorations b. 14

Rafts.

Trouches b. 33
Ural Caspian b. 27.6

Docks Wharves.

Godowns & c. b. 85
H.K. Wharves b. 56

Docks.

K. Docks b. 153
Shai Docks b. 131

N. Engineering.

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 166
H.K. Hotels b. 125
L. Invest b. 113
H. Phreys Est. b. 74

K.loon Lands.

L. Reclaimations b. 49
West Points b. 51

Cotton Mills.

Ewos b. 625
Kung Yiks b. 64

Lau Kung Mews.

Orientals b. 350
Shai Cottons b. 43

Yangtzeop.

Miscellaneous.

Cements b. 6.80 sa. 5.90
China Borneo
Do Light old a. 8 1/2 b. 64
China Providents b. 7.16
Dairy Farms b. 24
Electrics H.K. b. 30
Electrics Macao b. 33
Hongkong Ropew b. 25
H.K. Tramways b. 6.90
Peak Trams old b. 5.40
Do. new b. 7.00
Steam Laundry b. 416
Steel Foundries b. 10
Water-boats b. 1212
Watsons b. 5.60
Wm. Powell b. 1116
Witteman b. 35

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

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on Page 10.

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